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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/735,574

12/11/2003

Sung-Joo Ben Yoo

UC02-232-3

2536

31696

7590

11/16/2005

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EXAMINER

LI, SHI K

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2633

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<p align="center">Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief</p>	Application No. 10/735,574	Applicant(s) YOO, SUNG-JOO BEN	
	Examiner Shi K. Li	Art Unit 2633	

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 04 November 2005 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. ☒ The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

- a) ☐ The period for reply expires _____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
 b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.

Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. ☒ The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
 (a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
 (b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
 (c) ☒ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
 (d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: See Continuation Sheet. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
 5. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
 6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
 7. ☒ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) ☒ will not be entered, or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.
 The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:
 Claim(s) allowed: _____.
 Claim(s) objected to: _____.
 Claim(s) rejected: 1-17 and 21-26.
 Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
 9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
 10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

11. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:
See Continuation Sheet.
 12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.
 13. ☐ Other: _____.

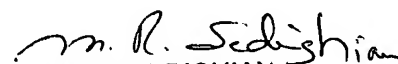
Continuation of 3. NOTE: The amendment raises 35 USC 112 issues. For example, claim 10 contradicts with claim 7 and claim 24 depends on a canceled claim.

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: The Applicant's argument is not persuasive. The Applicant cites several places of ITU-T G.692 and concludes that ITU teaches that WDM methods of claims 7, 12 and 17 should use in-band signaling. The Examiner disagrees. ITU-T G.692 explains in Section 5.2.2, "Optical line systems described within this Recommendation that employ line amplifiers require an additional Optical Supervisory Channel (OSC). ... For optical line amplifiers implemented using Erbium-Doped Fibre Amplifier (EDFA) technology, the optical supervisory channel can be located outside the usable gain bandwidth of the EDFA ("out-of-band OSC") or alternatively, within the usable gain bandwidth ("in-band OSC"). There are design trade-offs associated with each of these possible choices." For out-of-band OSC, ITU-T G.692 gives three (3) choices 1510 nm, 1480 nm or 1310 nm. G.692 also gives trade-offs. Considered the teaching of ITU-T G.692 and Sotom et al. as a whole, either in-band OSC or out-of-band OSC is obvious and actually an engineering design choice. In fact, original claims 5 and 9 claim out-of-band OSC and original claims 6 and 10 claim in-band OSC, claims 22-26 claim difference wavelengths for out-of-band OSC. These claims cover various design choices of claimed invention.

Regarding claim 3, the Applicant argues that neither Rowan nor Mani teach separating payload and control information. However, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Johnston and ITU-T G.692 teach separating payload and control information.

The Applicant argues that there is no reason to implement only the TDM payload configuration of Johnston on Mani's network while modifying Johnston's TDM control configuration to conform to Rowan's generalized FDM. However, the Applicant only claims RF signals for the control wavelength. The Examiner never states that FDM can only be used for control and cannot be used for payload. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation provided in the Office Action is knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

The Applicant further argues that the references together fail to teach subcarrier multiplexing upon optical signal using two RF signals. The Examiner disagrees. Rowen et al. teaches in FIG. 9B carriers of 576 MHz, 1152 MHz, etc. and combiner 912, and teaches in FIG. 6B to convert multiplexed RF signal to optical signal via E/O 240.


M. R. SEDIGHIAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER